under.

## Washington Sentinel.

EDITED BY

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH. AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

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THE CHRISTIAN VIRTUES OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS-THE PHILADEL-PHIA CONVENTION - 1TS DISSOLU-TION AND SLAVERY-THE PLAT-FORM AN ABORTION.

Whatever the sins of the Know-nothingsand they are crying sins-their name is legion; ingratitude cannot be reckoned among them.

They take fortune's buffets and rewards with equal favor. They take encouragement alike

Iowa—James Thorington, Wm. Laughridge.

Ahode Island—Jacob C. Knight, Nathaniel Green, Wm. H. Sweet.

Connecticut—David B. Booth, Thomas Clark, from victory and defeat. They thank Providence for triumph and they thank Providence for dis-

Before the Virginia election they walked the streets with an easy jaunty, and assured air, as if the Old Commonwealth had already declared her allegiance to the "invincible invisible." They betted with as much don't care assurance, as a jockey would bet on "Red Eye" against a spavined courser. They puffed cigar smoke and blasphemies in the most defiant and devil-me-care manner, and swore by the Eternal that Virginia Democracy was as good as dead. The elections came on. The Democrats elected their State ticket by about ten thousand majority, and secured a joint majority of fifty in the two branches of the legislature.

With commendable piety the Know-nothings resigned themselves to their fate. The first shock of disappointment over, they came from their haunts and their hiding places looking subdued and sorrowful. They did not swear, they did not grumble. They vowed that defeat was the best thing that could have befallen them. Before the election they thought that the dearest and most delightful of all things was triumph. But they suddenly changed their minds. "Defeat! oh! (said they) it has a chastening and a purifying effect. It will make us better, and, when we grow better, we will conquer and crush Democracy. And just to think of our vote! Ten thousand more and victory would have been ours!" Sweet solace of affliction-he would indeed be cruel who would rudely snatch you from the pious sons of

The time for holding the great Know-nothing National Convention approached. This was to be the great "king cure-all." All breaches were to be healed, all heart-burnings to be alleviated, and all obstructions to their triumphant progress to be removed. The North was to be bound to the South, the East was fraternally to embrace the West. The lion and the lamb were to lie down together, and that youthful and innocent urchin, Sam, was to lead them both. A platform, that great panacea, that balm of Gilead, that universal restorer, was looked to with joyful hope and exultant pride! Armed with that mighty chart, they

Would bid farewell to every fear. And wipe their weel ing eyes

They would defy Democracy, though clothed with thunder. With such a chart, by which Northern and Southern, Abolition and Slavery Know-nothings would be cemented into one brotherhood, they would achieve successes that would astonish the natives, and frighten the foreigners. The convention met. All eyes were turned to Philadelphia. To organize seemed impossible. Several days were spent in fruitless efforts to affect an organization. Feuds broke out, and jealousies developed themselves. Finally, a gentleman who hails from Kentucky, but who is said to be a regular Yankee, by birth, was elected President. The proceedings, according to the rules of the Order, were to be kept profoundly secret. But there were frail men, there were leaky vessels in that convention, and by their aid, and we presume for a reasonable compensation, the Tribune and Herald were enabled to spread before their readers, every morning, the proceedings of the convention. Soon came the "tug of war." A committee was appointed to construct a platform, that marvellous and medicinal agent which was most miraculously to heal all the "wounds, bruises, and putrifying sores," which afflicted the carcass of that profligate urchin-Sam. In that committee, North and South hung in fearful encounter. The contest lasted for some time. So hard and firm were the icicles of Massachusetts that the hot suns of the Carolinas could not subdue and melt them. Indeed it was some time doubtful if the ice would not overcome the fire. Finally, wiscacres, prudent men who love conciliation, and who adore compromise, interposed. A platform was the consequence of the manœuvre. It essayed to plack the teeth from Abolitionism, and the sting from slavery. Like all compromises, it was lame, feeble, and impotent. It passed the committee. It was called the majority report. The minority got up, and presented a counter report, rankly Freesoil in its character. The struggle came on in the convention between these two reports. The North howled, and the South fumed. Finally, the majority report was adopted, whereupon fifty-three of the delegates from the nonslaveholding States retired from the convention. These seceders held a meeting, appointed the notorious Massachusetts Abolitionist, Senator Wilson, their chairman, and issued an "appeal to the people" in the following words:

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

To the People of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of various States, ssembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained under the existing state of affairs to affirm the following principles First. The unconditional restorati time-honored Compromise, known as the Mis-souri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong which no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify. And that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of that compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as Free

Second. That the rights of the settlers in Ter-ritories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guarantied to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the National Executive whenever violated or threatened. And that we cannot conscientiously act with those who will not aid as in the correction of these national wrongs, and who will not even permit their fair

ration and their full discussion. Third. We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure such a modification of the naturalization laws, aided by such an elevation of public sentiment as will preserve the true interests of the nation, and will guarantee the three vital principles of a Republican Government: SPIRITUAL FREEDOM, A FREE BIBLE,

and FREE SCOOLS—thereby promoting the great work of Americanizing America.

Fourth. That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by foreign authorities of paupers and convicts to eres; and that, as our National Constitu tion requires the Chief Executive of our country native birth, we deem it equally neces sary and important that our Diplomatic Repre-sentatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgment or to influence their official action.

Massachusetts-Henry J. Gardner, Henry Wil-

son, J. W. Foster, A. C. Carey, H. W. Rugg, James Buffinton, Andrew A. Richmond. New Hampshire - Anthony Colby, Jesse Mann,

Stephen B. Sherman. Vermont—Ryland Fletcher, Evelyn Pierpoint,

Vermont—Ryland Fletcher, Evelyn Pierpoint,
Joseph H. Barrett, R. M. Guilford, Jo. D. Hatch,
Horace Kingsley.

Maine—Louis O. Cowan, A. S. Richmond, B.
D. Peck, John L. Stevens, John S. Sayward,
Joseph Covell, James M. Lincoln.

Ohio—Thomas H. Ford, L. N. Olds, Joshua
Martin, J. K. Marley, George R. Morton, A.
McKay, H. M. McAbee, Jno. E. Rees, Bushnell
White.

Indiana-Wm. Cumback, Schuyler Colfax, Goodleve S. Orth, J. L. Harvey, F. D. Allen, Jas. R. M. Bryant, Thomas C. Slaughter.

Michigan-Israel Cogshall, Mos. A. McNaugh-Illinois-W. W. Danenhower, W. H. Young, Henry S. Jennings, D. L. Eastman, William

N. D. Sperry. Wisconsin—D. E. Wood, R. Chandler, C. W.

The convention, as a National Convention, be ing thus split, dissolved, and broken up, the northern abolitionists, who had set cheek by jowl with the members from the South, went off howling like hungry wolves to their homes in the grim and granite North. It is said that they immediately opened communication with a convention of undisguised, and therefore more honest abolitionists, then in session in Cleveland, Ohio, which has since adopted the following (in brief) as its platform:

1. "Distinct and determined hostility to the encroachments of Slavery.

2. "A demand for the restoration of the Mi

souri Compromise.

3. "Internal Improvements under the author ity of the General Government.
4. "Protection to American Industry."

A combination of rank Abolitionism and Fed ral Whiggery-truly unctuous and fragrant. Communication between the seceders from the Philadelphia Convention and the Cleveland Conention was thus opened by telegraph. The following dispatch was received by the Cleveland Convention:

"The North is beaten. Thirteen States have withdrawn in disgust. Say to our friends at Cleveland, we are with you heart and soul. May God eternally d-n Slavery and Doughfaceism The announcement was received with singular emotions. Three times three were given and repeated, for liberty and humanity. Delegates have arrived from Philadelphia, who are authorized to unite with the Know-somethings.

Thus bereft of their northern allies, who n doubt convinced them that an abolitionist is that human hyena that can be tamed neither by the lash nor by kindness, the southern members of the National Convention, that was to be, sat with grave dignity to finish the work they had commenced. They were, however, not altogether without comfort. New York was still with them. That mighty State, with so large a vote in the Electoral College, backed them up. Delaware, little Delaware, whose patriotic antecedents, as well as whose size, protects her from aught of pungent comment, cheered them on. California. as favored for ability and enterprise as she is for gold and Bowie-knives, also hung by them. The District of Columbia, too, which having no vote in the Electoral College should have no voice in political conventions, likewise clung to the southern members. Thus backed up and defended, the Southern Know-nothing Convention abolished the rule requiring secreey and-adjourned sine die.

"Oh! if we had never met, We never would have parted."

Now for the platform which split and disbanded the convention, (it will be found in another column.) Why it should have done so, we cannot for our lives divine-for it expressly pretermitted the very thing that menaces disunionthe very thing that was guarded against by the last Congress in the Nebraska-Kansas bill-the interference of Congress with slavery in the Territories. On this subject it expresses no opinion. It pretermits it; it ignores it; it studiously leaves it open. However, we will come to that pre-

sently. As if feeling that that they had done something to induce and justify the opinion that they are blasphemers, infidels, and unbelievers, they most gravely and reverently, in their first resolve, recognize and acknowledge-God. In a word. they resolve that there is a superintending Providence. What is quite remarkable is, that the question should have been taken without a divi-

They also resolved in favor of the Union Against Catholics.

Against foreigners. For amending the emigration and naturalizaon laws.

In favor of State rights and the Constitution. In favor of a reformation of the character of our National Legislature, (so, we presume, that the members thereof shall be conformed to the chivalrous, moral, and religious standard erected by Mr. Hiss, who insulted unprotected women in Roxbury, and the Hon. Mr. Valk, of New York, who was lately in a court of justice, convicted of kissing another man's wife.)

In favor of abolishing the secrecy of the order. &c., &c.

The only vital question that engaged the attenion of the convention was that on which it split -the slavery question. The resolutions on this subject are in one regard as weak as dish water True, it was resolved that Congress cannot constitutionally legislate upon slavery in the States. or exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system, and that any interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Colum bia would be a violation (not of the Constitution) but of the spirit and intention of the deed of cession from Maryland to the United States; but at the same time it expressly PRETERMITS ANY EX-PRESSION OF OPINION UPON THE POWER OF CON-GRESS TO ESTABLISH OR PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN ANT TERRITORY, contenting itself with the weak and wishy-washy expression of opinion that Con gress ought not to interfere with slavery in the Territories. This convention thus refused to sanction the principle of the Nebraska bill. Nay, it went farther. It failed to adopt any resolution against the repeal of that bill, against the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and against the aboli-

tion of the inter-State slave trade. Enough was thus negatively conceded to the Abolitionists to have induced them to remain in fraternal and cordial co-operation with the Southern Know-nothings. Surely they must have been as mad as March hares and as blind as moccasins in dog-days to have withdrawn, se-

ceded, and vamosed! Even the Richmond Penny Post, which seem o regard Know-nothingism as immaculate, acknowledges the defectiveness of the platform in regard to slavery. It says in its issue of the 16th:

"We publish the resolutions on the subject of we publish the resolutions on the subject of slavery to-day. They suit us very well, in the main; but we should have preferred a distinct declaration that Congress had no power, according to the spirit of the Constitution, to prohibit or establish slavery in the Territories.

The New York Express, (another Know-no hing journal,) and which, if we mistake not, lately administered a severe rebuke to somebody for calling it a pre-slavery journal, is altogether satisfied with the slavery resolutions in this plat- Vice President.

form. It blames Senator Wilson and his followers for the rash haste with which they quit the convention, and intimates that those resolutions conceded to the Northern men all that they could ask. We italicise some portions of the fol-

lowing remarks extracted from the Express. The 12th section of the Platform is not as explicit as we would wish—but it has no such coloring, as the Abelition Press of the North would give it. It recognises and tolerates the differences of opinion known to exist on the subject of stavery, beween the North and the South. every Northern man's nose down to the slavery grind stone—as it is said in these presses—but on the con-trary leaves every American to indulge in his own opinion on that subject—as indulge all men will, of l parties—Whigs, Democrats, or Americans. The claim of a State to be admitted into the Union,

with or without slavery, recognized in the Platform, is in the very ideas of Mr. Seward, in his California speech, urging the admission of California into the Union; and of John Quincy Adams, speaking of the admission of Florida. No State has ever been denied admission into the Union because of its being a slave or a free State. But there is nothing here pledging the American Party-as the Abolitic state-to admit Kansas into the Union, if she presents herself-as is threatened now in some quarters-with a staveholding Constitution, made bu Missouri squatters, who, in violation of popular sovereignty, seem to have carried the Territorial Legislature. The right and duty of every American, North and South, to resist such a violation of "popular sovereignty," are apparent and open—and it is evident that Kansas cannot be admitted into the Union until she purges herself of the Missouri violence and fraud. It must be a well settled thingthat she is a voluntary slaveholding State, of her own free will-before the right of "popular sovereignty can begin to impose any claims upon Congress to admit her into the Union. Nevertheless, the greatest efforts will be made to pervert all this.

The American Organ of this city halls the plan form with rapture and speaks with all the fervor and confidence that characterized its predictions about the Virginia Election. The Organ says: "It is eminently national, conservative, and American, and has been hailed with acclamation

by the American party in this city and the adja-cent States, as well as in New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Baltimore, and other important Nor-thern and Southern cities from which despatches have been received.

This platform, we have the fullest confidence will be warmly endorsed throughout the Southern States, and by the Union-loving citizens of all the States. At the ensuing elections in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Keutucky, and other Southweste it will strengthen the American party incalculably, and render it invincible by any force that can possibly be brought against it. Had this platform been adopted one month earlier, the American party would have swept Virginia from the Atlantic to the Ohio.

Now that the convention has adjournedather what was left of it-adjourned under cirumstances of mortification, disappointment, and passion-adjourned never again to witness a renion of the Northern and Southern Knownothings, that resignation which we spoke of in the beginning of this article, begins to show itself. They are already heard exclaiming that the split in the convention was the best thing that could have happened. Verily they are hapoily constituted. They are thankful for blessngs and curses-for victories and defeats-for conventions and dissolutions of conventions-for nions between Northern and Southern Knownothings, and for the ill-natured disruptions of

The New York Herald, the great gun of the Order, which for weeks past has been trying to built) should shrink from the touch of the secret oring about union and harmony between Northern and Southern members, and has used every form of argument and persuasion to induce them to agree upon a sound national platform, comes out now, and hails the split in the convention as the greatest of blessings. The Herald says:

"Our view of the matter is, that the split i the Philadelphia Council on the question of a platform, secures the strength of this new party both sections, instead of destroying it. think, too, that an agreement, on the other hand, upon either a Northern or a Southern platform would have destroyed the party in one section the other. By the disagreement, the Order in both sections remains substantially in tact. They are thrown back, in each section and in each State, upon first principles. Slavery remains an open question, and must so remain, at least till the inauguration of a new administration.

Again says the Herald: "The failure, then, of the North and South in his Philadelphia Council to agree upon a common platform, amounts to nothing. party precisely where it stood before—free in each section and in each State to act according to the circumstances of its position until the time shall have arrived for a national movement upon common candidate for the succession. it necessary that there should be any declaration of a national platform upon slavery, if the party can produce a sound conservative and acceptable man to all sections of the country. Whether Kansas, upon her application to come into the Union as a slave State, shall be rejected or admitted, can only be determined by Congress. National Councils and conventions can do ing with it, and they may just as well, therefore, turn over the subject to the tribunal to which it

slavery, the Philadelphia Council have acted ju-dictionally. They have not compromised their strength in any quarter. They may indulge a perfect freedom of individual opinion upon slavery in both sections, and make a common cause of union and cohesion upon other issues of quite as much importance as slavery in Kansas or the District of Columbia.

Well, we will not quarrel with the Knownothing organs for being comforted. They have a patience far beyond that of Job and a resignaion infinitely exceeding that of Rachel. She refused to be comforted. They refuse to mourn. But Christian virtue is naturally to be expected from an Order which, in its first resolution, most piously and politely acknowledged the Deity. The New York Courier tells the tale in a few

sad and sorrowful words. It says: "The Convention has split on the rock of sla-The rent is complete, and the whole ern, as a national organization, has gone to the

We have made this article too long, perhaps. Our apology is, that we feel anxious to present to our readers a comprehensive account of the great onvention that met in peace, to part in anger; and broke up in a row only to thank God for His

DEATH OF "LA CRONICA."

"La Cronica" is the title of a Spanish news paper published for some years past in the city of New York, sedulously devoted to the policy of the Spanish government, and warmly defend ing every arbitrary act of the authorities of Cuba, whether of oppression of the people of that island or of aggression on the United States. Its decease is announced by a spruce little Spanish journal, lately started in the same city, called "El Cometa," purporting to be the "organ of young Cuba," in the following terms; the announcement being prefixed with the pictorial skull and bones usual in mortuary notices and

inscriptions: "REQUIESCAT IN PACE .- We have just no eceived, Thursday, the 7th of June, the funeral notice of the 'Cronica,' of New York, the organ, as is generally believed, of the Spanish govern-ment and of Spanish matters in \*Cuba. The disease which has consigned it to the grave is said to have been consumption, caused by a want of nourishment from the loyal inhabitants who flourish on the curbstones of Havana. Light be the curbstones of New York!"

The 22d of February, 1856, it is said, was fixed upon by the Philadelphia Convention as the day, and Philadelphia as the place, for the meeting of the Know-nothing National Convention to nominate candidates for President and

the principles erected and maintained by Clay and Webster, shrink back in disgust from every approach of the "dark lantern" concern, toward orming a coalition.

We copy the following commentaries upon the onduct of the Massachusetts Legislature from the Examiner and Herald, published in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. This is one of the oldest, most in fluential, and ably conducted Whig journals in the State. It is edited by Edward C. Darlington, esq., a prominent, consistent, and popular Whig, whose ability and influence wielded an imme power in Lancaster county, the acknowledged Gibraltar of the Whig party, in Pennsylvania; which party he has represented for several years as a Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature. When we see such men and such journals, with their old feeling of hostility to the Democratic party still fresh in their minds, refuse to become crusaders against their ancient adversary, under the proscriptive banner of the new Order, it is easy to foretel the fate of the miserable, striped creature of " shreds and patches," manufactured from the rotten material of all other parties and

Another epoch in PARTY history has arrived. In the years 1824 and 1825, when Andrew Jackson, the known choice of the people, was cheated out of the Presidency by party tricksters, there was a great revolution in the Whig or Federal and Democratic ranks. Men who had been recognised as leaders of the Democratic party, went over to the new dynasty of John Quincy Adams, and enrolled themselves under the WHIG banner, where those living still remain. On the other hand, some of the shining lights, the great men of the old Federal party, joined their former opponents, and enrolled under the broad banner of DEMOCRACY, where they continue to remain, firm and true, as the main pillars of our glorious Democratic platform. The true Republican freemen of this country have now again to take sides in the war of political parties. There are but two platforms from which to choose The "Democratic platform of principle" is as old and enduring as the name of the party that erected it, and is known to the whole people. It is never changed, except by the introduction of a new plank to meet the spirit and progress of the age. The "Know-nothing" platform. (for it has blotted out of existence the Whig party,) is not yet a "settled policy;" but as far as known to civilization, above ground, it is built of such brittle material, of such corruptible, pulverizing lumps of matter, as to render it doubtful whether it can " bear the weight of its own pressure." It is no wonder, therefore, that the respectable and high minded of the old Whig party (upon the ruins of which Know-nothingism is

From the Lancaster, (Pa ) Examiner and Herald. Massachusetts Legislation.

The late Legislature of Massachusetts emarkable as the Legislature. It passed a law practically nullifying the act of Congress in reference to fugitive slaves. This law provides that :

" No justice of the peace, sheriff, constable, or mprisonment and fine. Also, that the writ of habeas corpus may be issued by all courts of record, judges of probate, and, in some cases, justices of the peace; and instead of the proceed authorized by the act of 1850, substitutes a trial by jury, and that no confessions, admissions, or clarations of the alleged fugitive against himself, shall be given in evidence, and that the jury shall have the right to return a general verdict. It also deprives any attorney of Massachu-setts, who shall act for a slave claimant, of the

right to practice in Massachusetts courts of law. The atempt to enforce such a law as the above will soon bring the State into collision with the United States Government, and it is not difficult to predict the result. The citizens of this country value the Union too much to allow its stability to be impaired by such miserable fanaticism. Another statute of that State makes poverty a crime, and, without trial by jury, a crime, and, without trial by jury, scizes help-less women, and transports them out of the coun-This law-

'Authorizes any justice of the peace upon complaint, by a warrant directed to and to executed by any constable, or any other person here designated, to cause any pauper to be re oved out of the State to any place beyond the sea where he relongs, if the justice thinks proper, and he may be conveniently removed; and that, independently of this proposition of law, a practice has arisen by which the commissioner of alien passengers undertakes, even without the warrant of a justice of the peace, to send back paupers in cases in which he sees fit, and pay the xpenses from money in his hands belonging to State treasury. The operation of the law is exhibited in the

llowing paragraph from the Boston Advertiser "Yesterday morning, there sailed from this port a splended packet ship, bearing the noble name of Daniel Webster, which fitly belongs to so fine a vessel. Among the crowd of human beings on board that proud vessel was one poor woman, with an infant daughter. Her passage and that of her child were paid by the rich and powerful commonwealth of Massachusetts. She eft our free and happy shores unwilling and reluctant. She went away against her own fro vill, constrained by force of the civil anthorities of the State. Her cries, as she begged not to thus cruelly banished, were, we are told, most pitious, and such as to cause the accidental vitnesses of the scene to burn with indignation The offence of this unfortunate woman, fo which she was thus violently and ignomin expelled from Massachusetts, was the fact that she was born in Ireland, and is called a pauper Her infant daughter, who unconsciously her mother's sad fate, is a native of the commo wealth of Massachusetts; but she, too, partakes of that hard lot of poverty which it has been re served for Massachusetts to make a crime, and crime which Massachusetts punishes as no other crime is punished in America, by banishmentanishment from one's native land

The shricks of that mother, expressive of her anguish at leaving these freedom shores, should rankle like Parthian arrows in the hearts-core of the people of old Massachusetts. It was a deed, the foreing her back, of rank, unmitigated, indefensible cruelty.

This is a remarkable law to exist among statutes of a republican commonwealth. It puts it in the power of any justice of the peace to send any man whom send any man whom he may adjudge to be a State pauper out of the country, and to any other country where he may decide that the man belongs, and he may deliver him up for that purpose to any constable or "any other person. This power includes lunatics as well as sane per ple, and it may be exercised whether the paup . The justice is the sole judge of ents or not the law and of the facts. There is no trial by jury and no appeal; nor can the habeas corpus, on if these wretched people could avail th selves of it, be of any use, since the justice is by law constituted sole judge of law and fact. What have these people done to reuder them liable to transportation on the judgment of any justice of the peace in the commonwealth?

ome of them have been here many years, and even a pauper may have personal and local at "The poor beetle that we tread upon,

In corporal sufferance feels a pang as great

Some of them have been laborious men, honest,

As when a giant dies,"

THE TRUE SPIRIT AROUSED WITH
THE PEOPLE OPINION OF AN INFLUENTIAL WHIGORGAN IN PENNSYLVANIA, CONCERNING KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

It is with no ordinary feeling of pride and gratification that we are called upon to record the
many evidences reaching us from all quarters, of
the entire failure on the part of the Know-nothing
faction to obtain the countenance and support of
the consistent, true, and most influential members of the old Whig party. The champions
who fought under the banner, and in support of
the principles exceeded and maintained by Clay

Have not all citizens, and have in their small way contributed to the wealth of the State.

What have our philanthropists of Massachusetts been about while such extradition by wholesale has been carried on? Must subjects of it be
colored people to arouse their symphathy? Why
have her abolition lawyers, so swift to rush to the
rescue in cases where a solemn but painful national obligation is to be fulfiled, been unwilling
to run at all when paupers have been thrust forth.
Why have her pulpits been dumb when such inhospitable and unchristian deeds have been acted?
Well and pointedly did Mr. Chandler close his
cutting note to the Legislature, asking the repeal
of this law, with the assertion, that "a black man
is no better, and is entitled to no more security is no better, and is entitled to no more security as to personal rights, than a white man, although the former may be a fugitive slave and the latter a pauper and an Irishman.

> THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION, AS EXPOUND-ED BY THE "UNION."

"THESE TRUTHS WILL COMMAND BEADY ASSENT AND DEMONSTRATE THE PROPOSITION THAT NO PARTY EMBRACING MEMBERS AT THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH CAN BE NATIONAL OR HARMONIOUS N ITS ORGANIZATION WHICH DOES NOT EXCLUDE THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY FROM ITS CREED.

The article of the Union entitled "The Demo cratic Position on the Slavery Question," has been the subject of so much comment that we extract from it the above, for the purpose of saving that the Union desires to be understood in above extract, and in the article of which it is an extract, as having reference to the abstract question of slavery.

In its issue of Saturday last the Union say "It was not candid in the Mercury to say that had made any reluctant confession. What we had said was, that no party could be national if the abstract question of slavery (by which we meant the question whether slavery is a moral, social, and political good or evil) was made a test of party

The proposition of the Union thus constru so far from being objectionable, is and has been universally admitted-indeed is the tritest of

The article of the Union of June 3, of which the sentence at the head of this article is an extract, contains the following:

"We think it may be safely assumed that an agreement of opinion on the subject between northern and southern men is an impossibility; and in looking at the dangers involved in the ques-tion, and in seeking for the means of avoiding those dangers, it is justifiable to act upon the assump-tion that all hope of ever effecting such agreement is impossi

Construe this sentence as the Union desires to be construed, and we cannot see any "dangers involved in the (abstract) question" of slavery. There are no dangers involved in the abstract question. The South has never asked of the North any expression of sentiment on the abstract uestion. The South has never asked more than that the express and implied pledges of the Constitution be carried out.

Though we cannot agree with the Union that there are dangers involved in the abstract question of slavery, we give it the benefit of its own

CORRESPONDENCE Between a committee of citizens of Washing

ton and the Hon. Henry A. Wise. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 4, 1855.

DEAR SIR: At a large and highly interesting meeting of your friends, held at the United States Hotel on the evening of Thursday last, and convened for the purpose of offering some tribute to your ceaseless exertions and success in the recent nestimable national triumph, of which, as governor elect of the Old Dominion, you are the exremarkable one, and the laws it enacted are as ponent, it was resolved unanimously to invite you to a banquet, to be given in this city, at such time as you may name, and will best compor with your convenience.

Through the kindness of the meeting, the morjailor shall arrest or detain, or aid in arresting or detaining, any person for the reason that he is to you the gratification it will afford the advothan agreeable duty is ours to thus communicate cates of civil and religious freedom and enem of proscription here to meet you at the festive board; and with a confiding hope that we will be able at an early day to announce to them the pleasing intelligence of your acceptance of their invitation, and with sincere wishes, we have the honor to remain your obedient servants and friends.

RICHARD M. YOUNG, JOHN C. RIVES, GEORGE PARKER, THOMAS LUMPKIN MICHAEL MeDERMOTT, JAMES G. B. CLUSKEY, C. B. CLUSKEY, Committee

Hon. HENRY A. WISE. Only, (near Onacock,) Virginia, June 9, 1855

GENTLEMEN: I gratefully acknowledge yours of the 4th instant, inviting me to a banquet, to be given in Washington, at such time as I may name, and as will best comport with my convenience. If my own health and strength, and that of my family, would permit, nothing could give me more pleasure than to meet the "advocates of civil and religious freedom and enemies of proscription" everywhere, and to exchange thought and feeling with them at this crisis of our beloved country; but especially at the metropolis of the nation would I confer with the friends of the faith of the fathers of the republic as to the best and surest mode of conserving it against the foreign influence from abroad, and the conspiracy at home which is now assailing everything sacred, and everything safe, in the foundations of our freedom. You have not a voice in the national elections, but your voices are potential in influencing them. You have parties, you have presses, you have now a large, growing and intelligent and wealthy city popu-

lation, and you are in the centre of politics. More and more will Washington city be felt throughout the whole land in every sectional, as well as in every national struggle. The emissaries of the secret societies, their money, their types, were felt in the late Virginia election How important, then, that Washington should be enlightened, liberal, moral, patriotic, and conservative in her public sentiment? Is she so Your municipal elections show that bigotry and ntolerance, and priestcraft and agrarian influ ences, are using the "dark-lanterns" of midnight in your midst, and that your city, too, is spawning "isms!"

I would gladly go there and meet friends consult upon the means of mildly calling all good men together for patriotic purposes, whilst bad men are banding in secret conclaves to give the State up to proscription, and the Church, the blessed Protestant Church, up to pollution. But, gentlemen, I cannot. The late canvass nearly cost me my life. My own health requires repose, and the health of Mrs. Wise requires my constant nursing.

I was five months absent from the first of Jan ary, and now I must remain at home quietly to recruit and to attend to my domestic affairs until the time for me to go to Richmond. Pardon me then, for declining your kind invitation, and accept for yourselves, individually and collectively my thanks and best wishes, and believe me yours sincerely and truly,

HENRY A. WISE. To Richard M. Young, John C. Rives, Georg Parker, Thomas Lumpkin, M. McDermott James G. Berret, C. B. Cluskey, esqrs.

We are much pleased to learn that Hor Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, has consented to run, in the Louisville district, as the independen candidate for Congress

VIRGINIA. We have been favored by Mr. C. Bohn, of this city, with a capital likeness of Hon. Henry A. Wise, engraved by A. B. Walter, of Philadelphia. The many admirers of this distinguished ing a likeness of him for a small sum. The indomitable energy and brilliant genius that belong to the Accomac orator shine out in every lineament of his face.

At a regular meeting of the National t a regular meeting of the National Corresponding Secretary and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th of June, 1855, the following was adopted as the Platform and Principles of the Organization.

1.—The acknowledgment of that Almight ing who rules over the Universe, who pre over the councils of nations, who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an inde-pendent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sen-

timent of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history, and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolu-tion; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our Constitution and successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of the

United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—
1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken er

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its in-

tegrity or perpetuity.

4th The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various

sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference their rights by Legislative or Executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these
United States as the supreme law of the land,
sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the Uni-

And, as a corollary to the above: 1. A habit of reverential obedience to the law, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitution

by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of tatesmanship which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and

tled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant f immigrants. who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly lenming the transmission to our elons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Natualization Laws. ralization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners

ot naturalized to vote. The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote

n the Territories.
VII.—Hostility to the corrept means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon our rulers and our political creeds. Implacable emnity against the prevalent de-noralizing system of rewards for political subser-viency, and of punishments for political inde-

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which

characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the otherthe Republic; and admiration of the maxim that should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent

or candidate. VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations-executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic-of those only who do civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training-thus fulfilling the maxim: "AMERICANS

ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign

power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elavating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifi-cations, purer morals, and more unselfish patriot-

X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools

shall be common to all, without distinction of direction of a denominational or partisan character. And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitu-

tions of nearly all the States; by the decisions the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States. XII .- The American party having arisen upon

the ruins and in spite of the opporition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts of violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our in-stitutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in sub-mitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, and abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, n spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their

opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as he sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to egislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the com-pact by which the State of Maryland coded the District to the United States, and a breach of the

National faith.
XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all

THE TRUE SPIRIT AROUSED WITH useful citizens, and have in their small way con- LIKENESS OF GOVERNOR WISE, OF the power of the government, all its citizens from

with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each mem phia. The many admirers of this distinguished ber shall be at liberty to make known the exist-gentleman now have the opportunity of procurence of the Order, and the fact that he himself

nate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, President of National Cour.

From the Caledonia (Eng.) Mercury. American Sympathy in the Eastern War.
The tenor of certain articles which have of late
made their appearance in the Times would seem
to indicate that there exists across the Atlantic, in the breasts of our near relations, the inhabi-tants of the United States of America, a feeling tants of the United States of America, a feeling of hostility to us, our institutions and undertaking, and a feeling of sympathy with our Russian antagonists. We do not believe it; but, on the contrary, we believe that blood is thicker than water, or in this case we might say than oil—that though the Yankees might have no objection to have a shot at us themselves, they wish no other people in the world to do so with success—that republican liberty can never sympathize with despotism—enlightened intelligence with hopeless ignorance—progress with obstruction—that less ignorance—progress with obstruction—that the antagonism of qualities and races and institutions between Russia and the States is a gulf too stormy to be passed, and that the ties of kindred blood and kindred sentiment between the States and Great Britain are too strong to be easily or lightly severed. Should it ever be otherwise should it ever unfortunately come to pass that this country shall be placed in a hostile position to America, or should we even witness the unto-ward eyent of American sympathy with our op-ponents or its absence from ourselves, we cannot imagine a consummation more unpropituous, and more calculated to damage our influence and our

cause in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

Will it be believed that we, or at least the small fry who represent us, are doing their best to bring about this state of bitterness; and that the rumors of American indifference to our success, or of American sympathy with our enemies, have their origin, not in the acts of our brethren but in the contemptacus slights and calous in-difference of ourselves? The promptings of an evil conscience inform us that we have merited the resentment, the existence of which we are beginning to assume; and that a persistance in the studied insolence with which the friendly advances of our transatlantic brothers seem to be received, may possibly, at no distant period, convert these rumors into facts. Several instances of the species of conduct to which we allude have lately been brought under our notice; but we shall content ourselves for the present with

the mention of two.

The Morning Post can testify to the courtly career of every whiskered, bearded, bagzy-breeched aid-de-camp or envoy from Pumpernickel or Schlaugenfat, whose business or who court-carriage at London bridge. He is presented to Majesty by the minister; his name is in-serted in the Lord Chamberlain's album for royal banquet, concert, and ball; he appears at the receptions of secretaries; and, as a necessary con-sequence, he runs the gauntlet of aristocratic hospitality and ostentation in crescent, lane, and square, from St. Something in the East to St. Somebody in the West, till a surfeit of soups, lobster salads, and Lafitte drives him back with an indigestion to the baths and Brunnens from whence he came. We find no fault with his re-ception—reception though it be of the envoy or hanger-on of a phantasmagorian kingdom or dukedom, whose treasury is a gambling house, whose territory is a fisherman's walk, and whose "While we feast the great, army is an officer. let's ne'er forget the small." afford to allow Lilliput to stalk powdered and pigtailed across her palm. But while she reigns hospitably and consideration on the small, ought she to reverse the caution of the song, and terly despise, neglect, and ignore the great?

In the month of March last, three of the American veteran officers of the Mexican campaign, in the three several departments of engine artillery, and cavalry, selected from the gallant army of the United States by the President and his Cabinet, as worthy from their talents and serted by the government of the United States to proceed to the Crimea for the purpose of studying the art of war. The names of these officers were and are, Major Richard Delafield, of the Engineers; Major Mordecai, of the Artillery; and Captain McClellan, of the Cavalry. Did they proceed to the Russian lines, where the art of war can be studied quite as effectually as in our own, to which they would have received and would still receive a hearty welcome, and with which nation they are falsely represented to sympathize? They did not.

They arrived in England with letters from the

British minister at Washington, authenticating their mission, and which were presented by them last month to the Foreign Secretary in London; but beyond a civil reception—which we believe Lord Clarendon youchsafes to all men—an interview with Sir John Burgoyne, and letters of recognition to the authorities in the Crimea, no notice whatever was taken of them or of their mission. No special train received them at Liverpool; no court-carriage at Easton Square; no chamberlain's open-sesame; no pasteboard for minister's reception or aristocratic soiree; and the only surfeit which they received was a surfeit of neglect and disgust, which they have doubtless carried with them to the court of France, whither they have bent their steps, and which it will assuredly defy all the best and

Brunnens of Pumpernickel to remove.

Towards the end of last summer the United States sloop of war Preble arrived at Spithead. It is a rule in the American navy that all maval cadets, who compose the material out of which are fashioned afterwards the naval commanders of the republic, shall serve their time before the mast; and a good and wholesome rule it is, for reasons too obvious to descant upon. The Preble, creed or party, and free from any influence or a training ship for this purpose, and manned almost exclusively by young gentlemen from amongst the most respectable families in the States, to the number of two hundred and up-wards, came to Spithead for the purpose of naval

She happened to be the only man-of-war on the station at the time, and her presence on that account, and on account of the frequent oppor-tunities which she had of saluting the Royal Yacht, was made more than usually conspicuous She was left wholly unnoticed by the authorities of Portsmouth, her cadets were refused admis-sion to the dockyard, and she ultimately left the station, with two hundred young naval hearts, the future upholders of their country's naval fame, fully impressed with the nature of their reception in their fatherland.

These are two instances of the pains which are

taken by our representatives to secure for Great Britain the sympathy of the United States. We have others at command, but we conceive the oregoing quite sufficient for our present purpose, and we pledge ourselves to the accuracy of the details. We can also tell our readers how her majesty's sloop of war Pearl sailed from Bermu-da in the winter of 1839 or 1840, with dispatches entrusted to her gallant commander, Lord Clar ence Paget, for the United States Governmentshe experienced a succession of gales on her pas-sage; how she arrived in the Chesapeake Bay, with battered hulk and exhausted crew; how the naval authorities of Norfolk, the Portsmouth of the States, sent shipwrights and riggers on board; how the good ship was refitted without charge or demand of any kind, and how the British officers and crew were welcomed and feasted or

how the two Russian men of war were refitted and repaired at Portsmouth last year, their officers received with marked consideration, and the dock-yard thrown open to Russian pencil and pen! There was a Prussian man of war (the Gation) at the same period which was similarly favored, but then, to be sure, she was commanded by one of

the royal family.

We would call the attention of the new association which has been started in England, having taken, as we think, a leaf from her eldest sister in Scotland—for putting the right men in the right places—to the reprehensible proceedings, or rather the outrages on the common decencies which we have detailed. Surely no Briton can approve them, no gentleman support them, no being outside of Bedlam adopt them. We cry shame upon